

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/10184

14 December 1981

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 57/81)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS REPRODUCED HEREIN REQUIRE THAT DISSEMINATION OF THIS PUBLICATION BE RESTRICTED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

JPRS L/10184

14 December 1981

WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
(FOUO 57/81)

CONTENTS

ASIA

PAKISTAN

Association of Pakistani Social Workers Surveys Drug Abuse (JANG, 2 Nov 81).....	1
Briefs	
Drug Haul in Peshawar	4

CANADA

Briefs	
Two Jailed in Drug Case	5
Drug Arrest Warrants	5

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

Plan for Commercial Use of Coca Under Study (EL DIARIO, 23 Oct 81).....	6
Increased Illegal Transport of Coca to Santa Cruz Reported (EL DIARIO, 29 Oct 81).....	8
Relation Between Farm Policies, Coca Production Established (Luis Antezana Ergueta; PRESENCIA, 29 Oct 81).....	10

- a -

[III - WW - 138 FOUO]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Drug Ring Busted, 100 kg of Cocaine Seized (Illimani Network, 27 Nov 81).....	12
New Law on Narcotics Approved (TELAM, 28 Nov 81).....	14
Briefs	
Antidrug Council Official	15
Antidrug International Campaign	15
Coca Plantations Curtailed	15
BRAZIL	
Extent of Drug Trafficking, Control Problems Discussed (Renato Lombardi; O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 25 Oct 81).....	16
Traffickers Arrest in Rio With Drugs Valued at 500,000 Cruzeiros (JORNAL DO BRASIL, 27 Oct 81).....	20
German Charged With Trafficking Nine Tons of Marihuana Arrested (O GLOBO, 27 Oct 81).....	21
Briefs	
Reaction to Trafficker's Escape	23
Gang Rivalry in Urubu	23
Cocaine Trafficker Arrested in Naples	24
'Provigil' Traffickers Arrested	24
CHILE	
Peruvian Cocaine Traffickers Arrested in Arica (Roberto Lira Osorio; EL MERCURIO, 1 Nov 81).....	25
History of Arrests, Drug Seizures in Arica Detailed (Roberto Lira Osorio; EL MERCURIO, 24 Oct 81).....	27
Santiago Drug Market Confiscation Details Given (EL MERCURIO, 24 Oct 81).....	29
Briefs	
Police Conference on Drugs, Juveniles	31
COLOMBIA	
Traffickers Killed in Vendetta, Cienaga Militarized (Rafael Sarmiento; EL ESPECTADOR, 29 Oct 81).....	32
Briefs	
Cocaine Laboratory in Tolima	34
Drugs, Other Contraband Seized	34

- b -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ECUADOR

Arrested Cocaine Traffickers Implicate Peruvians, Colombian
(EL COMERCIO, 7 Nov 81)..... 35

MEXICO

Traffickers, Car Thieves Arrested
(Alfredo Jimenez, Luis Segura; EXCELSIOR, 14 Nov 81)..... 37

PERU

Briefs
Drug Trafficker Arrested 39

NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

EGYPT

Briefs
Four Tons of Hashish 40

IRAN

Briefs
Khorasan Opium Haul 41
Khorasan Drug Arrests 41
Drug Seizures 41
Opium Seizures 41
Torbat Opium Discovery 41
Drug Hauls 42
Contraband Carpets, Opium Seizure 42

ISRAEL

Briefs
Russian Emigre Sentenced 43
Gaza Anti-Narcotics Campaign 43

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

IVORY COAST

International Drug Traffickers Arrested in Abidjan
(Diaby Salif; FRATERNITE MATIN, 12 Nov 81)..... 44

- c -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MAURITIUS

Briefs

Opium Seized

46

WEST EUROPE

SWEDEN

Armenian Terrorist Group Tied to Seized Heroin

(SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 28 Oct 81)..... 47

Police Catch Heroin Gang, by Claes von Hofsten

Extensive Overtime Work, by Hakan Bergstrom

Minister of Justice Comments, by Sune Olofson

Customs Service Strengthened, by Elisabeth Crona

UNITED KINGDOM

Court Decisions in Cannabis Smuggling Case

(THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, 28 Nov 81)..... 54

- d -

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PAKISTAN

ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTANI SOCIAL WORKERS SURVEYS DRUG ABUSE

Karachi JANG in Urdu 2 Nov 81 p 3

[Article: "Drug Abuse--A Survey"]

[Text] The Social Workers Association of Pakistan conducted a survey in August 1981 to assess the drug abuse by children below the age of 18 and compiled the following figures.

Teams composed of five members surveyed several urban and rural areas. This 3-month survey brought to light the discouraging findings that among the children between the ages of 5 and 18, 46.6 percent in cities and 59.3 percent in rural areas are addicted to one or other kind of drug (combined percentage for both areas is 53 percent).

Areas Surveyed: Urban--Karachi, Hyderabad, Mir Purkhas, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Hazara, Kohat, Peshawar, Quetta. Rural--Hyderabad Division, Khairpur Division, Thar Parkar District, Bahawalpur Division, Multan Division, Lahore Division, Hazara District, Swat, Hangu, Chakali, Pishin, and Nushki.

Kind of Drugs: Cigarette (inferior and superior quality), betel leaf with tobacco, "ball" (a fine mixture of lime stone powder, catechu, and tobacco), diazepam tablets, "rocket" capsules, charas, country liquor, methyl spirits, water pipe, snuff, mandrake tablets, hemp, opium.

Results of survey: The subjects were divided into three categories. a) between the ages of 5 and 12 years; b) between the ages of 13 and 15; and c) between the ages of 15 and 18. According to this survey in the first (a) category 26 percent rural and 18 percent urban children are using drugs. In b category, 70 percent rural and 52 percent urban children are addicted. In c category, 81 percent rural and 72 percent urban children are using drugs.

In terms of the occupation of subjects, the following table shows further breakdown of these findings.

	<u>Urban (%)</u>	<u>Suburban (%)</u>
i. In schools	11	7
ii. Employed	18	12
iii. Private business	15.6	21
iv. Unemployed	20	3.3
v. Agricultural labor	--	16

Reasons for using drugs: Most of the surveyed children refrained from answering the question as to why they used drugs. The following are based on the reasons of those who did answer:

1. "Our peers and elders also use these things (especially cigarettes)."
2. Delinquency.
3. To relieve the tension and tiredness from hard work.
4. For fun.
5. Influence of friends.

How contraband drugs are obtained: Illegal drugs such as charas, hemp, opium, country liquor, "rocket," and mandrake tablets, can be procured from various secret supply places in rural and urban areas. When the surveying team tried to use one of these supply stations, they learned that it was protected by the law-enforcement authorities of that area.

Some medical stores also supply sleep-inducing and other tablets to the young people.

Harmful effects of drug abuse: Some children declared that they were suffering from several ill effects but were unable to stop using drugs:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a. sleeplessness | e. constipation |
| b. feeling of sluggishness | f. dehydration |
| c. irritation | g. muscular tension |
| d. mental laziness | |

Extreme seriousness: Some young men in Karachi, Lahore, and Pindi areas informed the team that mandrake and diazepam tablets were slowly becoming very popular among female students. A large number of these female students are using these drugs on a regular basis. Students and economically dependent children use tuition money to buy drugs. Some children resort to theft and other criminal acts on a regular basis to support the habit.

Some of them use as many as 10 diazepam tablets at a time. The national committee of the Social Workers Association of Pakistan would like to bring this sorry situation to the attention of the public and request that steps be taken to save these children who are our country's future. It requests that a cooperative effort at national level be aimed against drug abuse. The Association appeals to the parents not to neglect their children.

<u>Drug</u>	Percent of Age-Group Use					
	<u>Urban</u>			<u>Rural</u>		
	<u>5-12 years</u>	<u>12-15 years</u>	<u>15-18 years</u>	<u>5-12 years</u>	<u>12-15 years</u>	<u>15-18 years</u>
Cigarette (superior)	2	3	4	-	2	3
Cigarette (inferior)	-	5	11	8	22	28
Tobacco/betel	2	2	8	-	-	-
"ball" (a fine mixture of lime stone, catechu and tobacco)	-	2 Karachi only	2	-	-	-
Diazepam tablets	-	5	6	-	-	-
Rocket Caps	3	3	5	-	3	5
Charas	2	8	7	6	2	6
Country liquor	-	-	2	-	7	4
Methyl Spirits	-	-	1	-	2	2
Water pipe	-	-	-	7	8	13
Snuff	3	8	8	3	7	6
"Gul"-dry snuff	3	4	3	2	2	3
Mandrake	4	9	7	-	3	4
Hemp	2	3	8	-	3	4
Opium	-	-	-	-	2	4

7997
CSO: 5300/4550

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

DRUG MAUL IN PESHAWAR--A truck carrying 10 million rupees' worth in hashish was seized on the Charsadda-Peshawar road by local police on 26 November. Truckdriver Wali Mohammad was arrested. [GF021920 Lahore JANG in Urdu 27 Nov 81 supplement p B]

CSO: 5300/4567

CANADA

BRIEFS

TWO JAILED IN DRUG CASE--Toronto--Two men who were among a group of 25 arrested in Toronto and Vancouver last October on charges of conspiracy and trafficking in heroin and cocaine have been given prison terms of 10 and seven years by an Ontario Supreme Court judge. Giulio Loccisano, 31, of Giosa, Italy, received 10 years and Gioncondo Napoli of North York, seven years after pleading guilty earlier this year to trafficking in heroin. The two men were charged with selling two pounds of heroin to an undercover Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer. The deal, which took place in a Toronto hotel room, was filmed by police. The film was shown to Mr. Justice William Parker during the two men's trial. [Text]
[Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 7 Oct 81 p 5]

DRUG ARREST WARRANTS--A major police drug roundup started at 6 a.m. today with warrants issued for the arrest of 38 persons involved in 59 charges. The arrests followed a five-month undercover operation carried out by a RCMP member working within the city of Vancouver. RCMP S.Sgt. Ted Gangdal said today the investigation was aimed at the street level trafficker. He said 70 purchases were made of heroin, methadone, morphine, dilaudid and percodan. He said evidence was obtained against 40 persons. Two of those have since died--one of a drug overdose and the other as the result of a fire. The undercover operator posed as a heroin user, said Gangdal. Purchases were made on Granville and Hastings Streets. [Text]
[Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 13 Nov 81 p A15]

CSO: 5320/12

BOLIVIA

PLAN FOR COMMERCIAL USE OF COCA UNDER STUDY

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] In a press conference, the chairman of the National Council Against Narcotics Trafficking, Colonel Rene Ocampo, has announced that the council is studying a plan for industrializing coca production which may bring about the manufacturing of medicinal products (vitamins and proteins) or of chewing gum.

The council chairman gave a detailed account of what is being done to wage more effectively the fight against the narcotics traffic. Despite the limited extent of its funds, the council has made arrangements to utilize its personnel on a round-the-clock basis throughout our national territory.

Specifics

At the outset of his meeting with the press, Colonel Ocampo announced that last Wednesday a Bolivian citizen named Marcelo Ibanez appeared voluntarily before the council to reveal thereto that he had decided to travel to Miami and present himself to U.S. legal authorities and answer their questions regarding the narcotics traffic.

As he had done in an earlier case, Colonel Ocampo stated that Bolivia's judicial authorities have no charges pending against Ibanez and that the matter of the latter's connection with the narcotics traffic will be handled in a special manner by the legal authorities of the United States, a country that has asked him to appear.

Replying to questions the newsmen put to him regarding the number of persons linked to dope traffic or cases involving that traffic, Ocampo stated that after the Armed Forces decided to engage in combating it, some 500 cases have been prosecuted.

As a result of the investigations made and in keeping with the culprits' degree of guilt, several were brought before the regular courts, others still remain in prison, and an indeterminate number have been given back their freedom.

In another part of his statement, the director of the National Council Against Narcotics Trafficking reported that in recent days approximately 20 kg of cocaine have been confiscated in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. "This fact," he added, "shows that the government will continue its relentless struggle against that offense."

Budget

Upon being questioned about the funds for the council's work and whether they are enough for an effective campaign against the narcotics traffic, Colonel Ocampo said that although the council's budget is not large, no effort is spared to take care of all needs and priorities.

He added that "at present we are operating with our resources, without seeking any kind of help or cooperation, let alone from international organizations or foreign countries. However, if any institution or governmental agency wants to aid us, we will welcome such help."

Smuggling

Referring to illegal sales of coca, he indicated that they are still going on, albeit on a smaller scale than formerly, and added that the Chapare area, for example, is a highly troublesome one because, as a result of various factors, the contraband produced there cannot be controlled completely.

He mentioned that the smuggled coca is sold on the black market and commands very profitable prices. He stated that the coca leaves can now be purchased at the collections points controlled by an office established for that purpose. There the retailers can, with the proper authorization, purchase the product in limited quantities, and this has eliminated the middlemen or wholesalers."

9870
CSO: 5300/2054

BOLIVIA

INCREASED ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF COCA TO SANTA CRUZ REPORTED

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] During the past few days the National Bureau for Control of Hazardous Substances has detected a considerable amount of smuggling of coca produced in Chapare province and is being sent to Santa Cruz department in order to make cocaine.

Word of this was given to EL DIARIO by the Bureau's head, Commander Javier Guerrero, when he reported the presence of narcotics dealers who have been operating in the Chapare and have used paths which were opened up by other persons who had engaged in such operations on a large scale but whose factories were destroyed.

He pointed out that its topography makes control measures in that area very difficult and, besides, that the required means and personnel are lacking, because of financial limitations that make it necessary to operate with only the means currently available and without being able to count on any type of support.

Commander Guerrero reiterated that at present the Chapare area is the one posing the greatest problems, since, aside from the smuggling of coca, it has various groups of narcotics dealers who process small quantities of cocaine in workshops that are moved about.

He added that at various places the dealers use ditches and other installations that had been destroyed previously when the Armed Forces uncovered enormous cocaine factories. He said that "The terrain is too rough, and this makes it impossible for our personnel to exercise a stricter control. Despite the financial limitations under which we labor, we are making every possible effort."

Perpetrators

The head of the Bureau for Control of Hazardous Substances mentioned that the perpetrators are continuing to carry on intensively their operations throughout the country, particularly in the districts comprising La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, which are regarded as the most problematical ones because of the existence of small factories that still operate widely.

He announced that within the past few days 58 kilos of cocaine have been burned in the city of Cochabamba, as well as 300 marihuana plants in Santa Cruz, and also 15 drums of confiscated coca, sulfuric acid, sodium carbonate, and other items used in manufacturing the drug.

Upon being asked about the confiscation of 1,000 kilos of cocaine from February to now, Commander Javier Guerrero stated that that is the amount confiscated in all of Bolivia and that most of it has been burned, there remaining in the bureau's warehouses only a minimal quantity.

Commander Guerrero pointed out further that the bureau which he heads plans to continue fighting the narcotics trade and that to do so it has ordered use of its staff on an around-the-clock basis throughout our nation's territory.

Collection Center

The National Council for Combating the Narcotics Trade has initiated efforts to have the Banco del Estado set up an office in Coripata, which lies in Nor Yungas Province, as a means of facilitating installation of a Coca Leaf Collection Center there, a location regarded as one of the main places of production within the La Paz department.

An important passage in the letter the council has written to the Manager of the Banco del Estado states the following: "It is hereby requested that you consider, as an extremely urgent matter, establishing at Coripata, in the province of Nor Yungas, a branch office of the Banco del Estado, an action that we regard as absolutely essential for us to be able to set up a Collection Subcenter."

9870
CSO: 5300/2054

BOLIVIA

RELATION BETWEEN FARM POLICIES, COCA PRODUCTION ESTABLISHED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Luis Antezana Ergueta: "Official Agrarian Policy and the Production of Coca"]

[Text] On prior occasions we have referred to various agrarian policies of the administrations that have been in power during approximately the past 50 years and we have confirmed that, unfortunately, as a result of antiprotectionist and free-trade tendencies, the import of agricultural goods which impinges upon national production has grown apace to such an extent that our country finds it necessary to import greens, potatoes, and potato starch, fruits, and, of late, even peppers.

On the other hand, we have pointed out that owing to those policies, which are now in effect more than ever before, the value of our foodstuffs imports has risen to over 200 million dollars and in the next 10 years that amount will double, thereby plunging Bolivia into still greater dependence, with the further complication that mining will no longer be able to provide foreign exchange to the importers as it has unfailingly done hitherto. Nowadays even our production of beer is based on raw materials from Chile, Germany, Peru and other countries, and it does not contribute any foreign exchange for our government's coffers.

Coca Production

The agricultural policy of bringing in products and selling them on the national market at low prices has resulted in our country's farmers no longer supplying the market, owing to a simple fact: they no longer derive any benefit from selling their products at prices that entail losses, inasmuch as the imported products are much cheaper than those grown in our country, not because production costs in themselves are lower but because production is protected and subsidized by the countries from where those imported foodstuffs come.

Thus our country's farmers have become completely discouraged and, since they cannot produce foodstuffs profitably, they have to produce other items which will in fact bring them some gains.

This is what has brought into the picture the production of coca in the Yungas. In other words, by means of certain policies it has adopted, the government itself indirectly encourages the production of coca. We do not say that this problem is a new one, inasmuch as it has been going on for quite some time.

If one visits the Yungas region, one can readily see that the farmers are not the least bit interested in growing greens, potatoes or even fruit, because those crops are no longer profitable. The situation has reached a point wherein the Yunga farmers have been thrown into a grave crisis, with that richly endowed region in a state of decay.

Inasmuch as the farmers must earn enough on which to live, what they have done, in view of the agricultural policies of various administrations, is to devote themselves to producing coca, which is the only thing that enables them to carry on and brings returns for the Yungas region, an area that ultimately will have derived its livelihood from coca.

It thus turns out that it is the government itself that promotes the production of coca in the warm valleys of La Paz and Cochabamba, because the farmers lack any other means to earn a livelihood. Since foodstuffs continue to be brought in from abroad, coca production will continue increasing despite the good intentions of the authorities.

Unavailing Curbs

The adoption of certain measures to curb coca production has been decided upon, but evidently those measures are not giving positive results. Quite the contrary, the plantings will increase and undoubtedly clandestine production of coca will take place, due to the difficulties involved in exercising control over so wide a territory as that of the Yungas. Moreover, if an attempt were made to limit the planting of "domesticated" coca, it might cause an increase in the planting of "wild" coca, which is the kind that cocaine producers prefer. In addition, the wild coca, given its characteristics, will grow in the fashion that grass does and will not only thrive in areas where it will grow naturally but will spread to other parts of the country and even to foreign land.

Solutions

The only way to control coca production effectively is to provide economic and financial incentives to farmers located in the warm valleys. Besides, there must be agricultural policies that will do away with the "minifundios" or small farmsteads, individual production and primitive growing methods, and will, in addition, promote national production by means of subsidies that will constrain importation.

Once the farmers obtain worthwhile earnings from other crops, they automatically will stop growing coca. Moreover, the farmers of the warm valleys will themselves become the opponents of production of that leaf.

However, as long as the country's agricultural policies are not changed and the methods that have ruined the country's farm production subsist, coca production will continue to increase, with the natural consequences.

The problem's solution lies therefore in the government refraining from promoting coca production through the mistaken policies it is following.

9870
CSO: 5300/2054

BOLIVIA

DRUG RING BUSTED, 100 KG OF COCAINE SEIZED

PY271438 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The National Antidrug Council carried out an operation which resulted in the seizure of approximately 100 kg of cocaine on Wednesday night. This information was disclosed by Council Chairman Col Rene Ocampo.

Colonel Ocampo released this information to the press adding that today he will meet with President Torrelío Villa whom he will brief on the results of the meeting which he, Ocampo, attended in Brazil.

The chairman of the Antidrug Council reported that his organization is constantly carrying out operations related to its specific functions. He added that one such operation was carried out on Wednesday night.

[Begin Ocampo recording] A great quantity of drugs. We believe that there were more than 100 kg of cocaine. We hope to be able to unravel the ties among these drug traffickers and to arrest every member of the ring. [End recording]

He also said that the names of the persons arrested cannot be disclosed because the investigations are continuing and raids and arrests are taking place.

[Begin Ocampo recording] Judging by the amounts of drugs found to be in their possession, I would say that these people are part of a foreign drug ring. [End recording]

Ocampo indicated that Bolivians, as well as foreign citizens, are involved in the uncovered drug ring. Asked if the amount of drugs seized during the latest operation was the largest so far, Ocampo said:

[Begin Ocampo recording] Well, there have been operations where more drugs were seized [passage indistinct]. [End recording]

The recent operation was carried out by officials of the Antidrug Council alone. Colonel Ocampo said that during yet another operation carried out in Santa Cruz a drug factory was raided.

[Begin Ocampo recording] A very large factory located in an inaccessible place which we managed to reach. There we had some problems because the drug traffickers caught some of our agents and beat them up. I have visited them in the hospital

- and they are in a pretty bad shape, very bruised. [Passage indistinct] According to the information supplied by these agents the drug traffickers were heavily armed. There, we did not arrest anybody but we did find a very large factory. [End recording]

The chairman of the Antidrug Council also reported that in view of all these developments the president of the nation has issued instructions to military units to cooperate with the council in the attainment of its objectives.

[Begin Ocampo recording] His excellency has issued orders that any military unit, anywhere in Bolivia, should cooperate with us whenever we need it. [Words indistinct] [End recording]

Colonel Ocampo was also asked about the actions which his council is undertaking to arrest drug traffickers who are wanted by the courts.

[Begin Ocampo recording] As you know two persons have already gone to the United States to answer to the courts there. [Words indistinct] [End recording]

He also explained the progress of the coca farmers census underway in Bolivia:

[Begin Ocampo recording] The census is developing normally and we expect that it will end on the scheduled date. [End recording]

CSO: 5300/2081

BOLIVIA

NEW LAW ON NARCOTICS APPROVED

PY030053 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2210 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] La Paz, 28 Nov (TELAM) -- The Bolivian Government has approved a new law on narcotics which establishes strict rules for the marketing and production of dangerous drugs, acknowledges foreign courts and abolishes local immunities. The new law also establishes a state monopoly for buying and selling coca leaves.

As for foreign courts, the law establishes that any government which finds that its laws have been violated will be entitled to request the extradition from Bolivia of the criminals who have been sentenced by the country's own courts.

By abolishing local immunities, the law establishes that any official whose behavior falls under the terms of the new law will be put at the disposal of the judicial branch as an ordinary criminal. In this way, those officers who become publicly involved with cocaine trafficking while performing governmental duties will be handed over to the courts.

The new law also empowers the Bolivian Government to assume control, to inspect and to regulate the sowing, growing, marketing and storing carried out for the purpose of manufacturing or producing dangerous drugs.

The law provides for and punishes the illegal manufacturing and marketing, storing, use or consumption of dangerous drugs; and it concentrates the production of coca leaves in the departments of Cochabamba and La Paz, declaring as illegal all coca plantations outside these departments.

The law establishes prison terms ranging from 5 to 15 years and fines quoted in dollars and ranging from \$4,000 to \$60,000, according to each case.

It should be noted that Bolivia is the world's largest producer of coca leaves, of basic cocaine paste and of cocaine hydrochloride. This furnishes the Bolivian Government with a yearly income of about \$1 billion, while \$2 billion more are lost because of smuggling.

According to studies which were made during 1981 and which have been published by U.S. magazines, those \$2 billion bring about \$30 billion on the U.S. illegal market.

CSO: 5300/2087

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG COUNCIL OFFICIAL--Col Rene Ocampo, director of the National Antidrug Council, yesterday left for Washington where he will meet with State Department and DEA officials to discuss projects related to the diversification of crops designed to replace coca plantations. [PY021247 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Dec 81]

ANTIDRUG INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN--Bolivia has made a wholehearted appeal to the international community to promote a worldwide campaign to fight the production and traffic of drugs, evils against which the Bolivian Government has declared an all-out war. The appeal was made by Bolivian Ambassador Fernando Ortiz Sanz at the 36th UN General Assembly session which was held recently in New York. [Begin Ortiz Sanz recording] It must be understood, Mr President, that we have not come here to ask for help to solve a domestic problem but to promote awareness about a serious worldwide problem by making known what is happening in our country and to propose to the United Nations a worldwide campaign which may be instrumental in saving the unfortunate drug victims, in reducing the chances of becoming addicted and in helping all governments to fight drug addiction, not in rehabilitation clinics--the final stage, in which the human being has already been destroyed--but at its origin, that is, the coca and poppy plantations and related crops. [End recording] [Excerpts] [PY011720 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Dec 81]

COCA PLANTATIONS CURTAILED--The National Antidrug Council has issued a warning to all Bolivian coca farmers. The council has issued an official communique pointing out that any expansion of their traditional coca plantations will be considered illegal and punished drastically. The official communique stated that in keeping with the new law on drug control and antidrug struggle any expansion of coca plantations from their size at the time of the last census of coca farmers which is being currently analyzed, will be viewed as a crime. It further added that any expansion of traditional coca plantations will be drastically punished, with those responsible liable to prison sentences of 5 to 10 years and fines ranging from 100,000 to 1,000,000 Bolivian pesos; and that the state does not forfeit its right to confiscate the land of the farmer--should it belong to him--and assign it to the National Agrarian Reform Board for further allocation. The communique reminded that transport of dangerous drugs and coca leaves in quantities greater than those officially registered for marketing and personal use by the receiving stations in La Paz and Cochabamba, is totally forbidden. The owners and drivers of vehicles involved in this kind of transport who violate this law will be sentenced to prison terms ranging from 3 to 8 years, their vehicles will be confiscated and they will pay fines ranging from 20,000 to 500,000 Bolivian pesos. [Text] [PY241315 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 81]

CSO: 5300/2078

BRAZIL

EXTENT OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, CONTROL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 81 p 136

[Article by Renato Lombardi]

[Text] On the corner of Rua Peixoto Gomide and Parque Trianon, in the area of the Gardens in Sao Paulo, a young man, well dressed, briefcase in right hand, waits impatiently, constantly consulting his watch. It is about 0900 hours. In the movement of cars and pedestrians, a yellow Mercedes Benz sports car approaches, with a brunette at the wheel. Two taps on the horn and the young man moves in the direction of the car, enters and places the briefcase on the floor of the car.

After a few turns, the car stops a few meters from a traditional high school. As the young man opens the briefcase, four armed men arrive. They are police officers. In the false bottom of the briefcase they find almost 1/2 kilogram of cocaine, brought in from Bolivia for distribution to a group of men and women who frequent certain nightclubs in the capital.

In another part of the city, Sao Miguel Paulista, a poor working-class neighborhood, three young men are talking together by a pool table in a small bar, when a young boy, barely more than 12 years old, approaches and offers to sell them marihuana. "How much do you want? It's real cheap, and good stuff." Drugs are available on nearly every street corner, except for cocaine, which is "very expensive and used only by the upper classes, not by working people," said a trafficker being held in the DEIC [State Department of Criminal Investigation].

How to combat the traffickers? A recent study released by the Federal Police revealed that from 800 kilograms to a ton of cocaine enters Brazil every year, for domestic consumption. With each passing day the drug rings are better organized, using planes and clandestine landing fields to transport the drugs. While the drug dealers are finding ways to pass the drugs, the police are continuing to have problems combating this type of crime. In Sao Paulo, 8-year-old boys are using marihuana and sniffing glue, and under the influence of drugs they are committing robberies and even murder.

The Narcotics Division is powerless to prevent the action of the traffickers. The Civil Police have only 60 men in their specialized drug control section to conduct investigations in the capital and in Greater Sao Paulo. High officials of the Civil Police claim that the officers of the 50 districts in the capital and the 36 police precincts in Greater Sao Paulo, as well as the Military Police, also conduct

investigations into the traffic and use of narcotics, but these officers do this type of work only when called upon or when they receive complaints, because their time is taken up with another crime that is causing public concern: assault and armed robbery in the streets, homes, offices and industries.

In the first half of this year, the DEIC Narcotics Division seized 2.5 kg of cocaine, 636 kg of marihuana, 28 microdots of LSD and 475 spray bottles of ether; they arrested 157 people in the act and booked 6 individuals for investigation. The Drug Division of the Federal Police in Sao Paulo arrest some traffickers, but the feds are more concerned with what they call the "headmen," the exchange between Sao Paulo and other states, the routes used to transport large quantities of cocaine and marihuana.

Ideally, Sao Paulo should have a Narcotics Department with all means of combat available to it: new cars, funds for investigators to pursue their work and better means of communication. Today organized gangs can monitor all police movements with electronic gear bought in any specialty store. Most arrests occur on the fringes: small traffickers of marihuana or psychotropic drug addicts. Cocaine addicts--individuals with a secure income, frequenters of fashionable clubs and show business people--are difficult to arrest. The police claim it is impossible to cover certain clubs and parties because they do not even receive dinner money, a little over 100 cruzeiros, when they work outside regular hours.

An investigator who worked for some time with the DEIC Narcotics Division said there are large numbers of cocaine addicts and dealers in Sao Paulo (although fewer than in Rio de Janeiro), but it is difficult to catch them. "If you simply compare the two cities, it would appear that everything is fine in Sao Paulo, no problems, whereas in Rio there are artists, doctors, businessmen, prominent people involved in cocaine traffic or abuse. But it is not true that Sao Paulo has "no problems." The problem is the same. The police know where the traffickers and addicts are, but it is difficult to go there, to get in. A police officer is recognized a mile away. There is no organization for this type of investigation." Who is to blame for this lack of support? The men in charge of this type of investigation say they do what they can, but they have problems. The police, complain, among other things, that their cars break down and they are forced to work with black and white vehicles. "The traffickers see us coming. We might as well turn on the siren," said an investigator.

About 10 percent of the primary and secondary school students in the city of Sao Paulo are addicts or have already tried drugs, according to Maj Edson Ferrarini, of the Sao Paulo Military Police. He puts volatile intoxicants (which includes shoemaker's glue) and marihuana first on the list, because they are easily purchased at prices within reach. A marihuana cigarette purchased near a school costs from 200 to 300 cruzeiros.

As a result of the large number of addicts, school officials have been receiving guidelines from police experts and many of them attend classes on drug prevention at the Civil Police Academy. Teachers now observe their students and basically follow these instructions:

- a) Before taking any position, teachers must be certain of the symptoms and causes to make a proper diagnosis of drug cases in the school; b) do not confuse

these symptoms with those of some illness or even the characteristics of the age group; c) if a drug abuse case is positively identified, ascertain, if possible, if the student is an experimenter, a social user or a dependent; d) do not discuss it with a student if he is under the influence of drugs, avoid emotional appeals and do not expel the student unless he has been given every possible opportunity, including recourse to clinical treatment; e) talk with the student's group or friends to get as much helpful information as possible; f) maintain discretion is a case occurs in the school, because the news will spread quickly and will sometimes be distorted; g) if a teacher is questioned in class after a possible encounter with a drugged student, he should say it is a medical problem, and if he is asked questions about drugs, he should respond if he is sure of the symptoms, causes and type of drug.

Delinquent minors, interned in the units of the State Institution for Child Welfare [FEBEM] in Sao Paulo for assault and murder, admit to being drug addicts, and most of them are on drugs when they commit crimes. N.A., aged 12, has killed four people, two of them during robbery attempts, and says he cannot survive without smoking marihuana every day. "Now I am here in FEBEM," he explains. "I ask for a cigarette, but there are days when my mouth is dry. I begin to shake and I smoke one cigarette after another to try to solve the problem."

In the House of Detention in Sao Paulo the situation is different from that in the FEBEM units. Despite supervision, marihuana comes into the prison and recently there were several fatalities when two gangs fought over drug sales to the almost 7,000 inmates.

According to a police chief in Rio de Janeiro, not even the deaths discourage drug trafficking and abuse. Several people have died at gatherings where there was cocaine. The most recent case was millionairess Denise Martins dos Santos, aged 21, victim of an overdose of cocaine taken by vein. Other drug victims: Ana Lidia, aged 8, in Brasilia; Aracelli, aged 10, in Vitoria; and Vera Lucia Cardia, in Curitiba. According to the police, the greatest number of drug-related deaths in the country and in Latin America occur in Rio de Janeiro. Claudia Lessin Rodrigues was killed during a "cocaine session" in July 1977. Her killer, Michel Frank, is still at large in Switzerland, where he fled. Young people who have died as a result of a cocaine overdose include Claudia Maria, in Petropolis; Maria de Lourdes Portela, in Jacarepagua; Maria Isabel Gomes, in Niteroi; and Gisela Faber, in the Hotel Jomar in Botafogo.

Millionairess Gladir Maria Cata-Preta, mentioned in the society columns in Rio de Janeiro, died in her apartment with a hypodermic syringe in her thigh, injecting cocaine. According to the police findings, Felipe Aguiar de Oliveira, aged 20, a surfer, jumped from the apartment of millionairess Denis Muniz Tagher after self-administering a dose of cocaine. In the last 2 months, traffickers were arrested in Rio de Janeiro and the police seized checks and note books with the addresses and telephone numbers of artists and entrepreneurs, all cocaine buyers.

Brazil is the point of contact and reexport of cocaine to the United States and Europe. Clandestine laboratories to convert coca paste into cocaine hydrochlorate have been uncovered in Rio de Janeiro. The fractionated drug was sold in Sao Paulo and Rio. Coca paste enters across and extensive border--3,126 kilometers

with Bolivia and 7,765 kilometers with Peru and Colombia. The traffickers who operate on Brazilian and Bolivian territory generally use the routes from Cochabamba and Santa Cruz de la Sierra to Corumba, Camp Grande, Rio and Sao Paulo. Those who come from Colombia transport the cocaine via Leticia, Rio Branco and Manaus, the route also used for the United States. According to the Federal Police, Rio de Janeiro State continues to receive practically all the coca paste; after it is prepared in laboratories, it is distributed to the rest of the country and to the United States.

6362

CSO: 5300/2048

BRAZIL

TRAFFICKERS ARREST IN RIO WITH DRUGS VALUED AT 500,000 CRUZEIROS

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 78

[Text] Retired Marine Sergeant Nilson Vieira dos Santos, aged 43, responsible for supplying drugs to various points in Greater Rio de Janeiro, was arrested yesterday at his home in Vigario Geral. After a 20-day vigil, police found 50 kilograms of marihuana and 54 packets of cocaine, valued at 500,000 cruzeiros, at the house.

Arrested with Nilson were his wife, Francisco da Souza Santos (they were both taken to POLINTER [Interstate Police] in Niteroi) and his daughter, N., aged 14, who was taken to the Division for Protection and Aid to Minors. Another son, Nelson, aged 18, who is a paratrooper, arrived as the police were leaving. When he saw his parents in handcuffs, he commented: "This had to end badly." He was not arrested.

Operation

After arresting several small traffickers and addicts in various parts of the city, civil and federal police and agents of the P-2 (Military Police Secret Service) learned that Sergeant Nilson was one of the major drug distributors in Greater Rio. At that point they began to watch his house at 109 Rua Porto Principe in Vigario Geral.

For about 20 days the agents took down the license numbers of cars parked in front of the house. Finally, yesterday, they were sure this was really a drug sales point. Posing as a buyer, a police officer drove up in his own car, knocked on the door and was admitted by the sergeant.

Suspicious of the activity outside the house (he saw armed agents), Nilson began to question the police officer and tried to throw him off, but the officer spotted two packets of cocaine and a small packet of marihuana behind the television set. The sergeant then decided to admit he was an addict.

6362

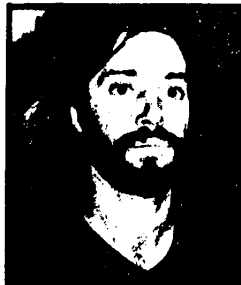
CSO: 5300/2048

BRAZIL

GERMAN CHARGED WITH TRAFFICKING NINE TONS OF MARIHUANA ARRESTED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 8

[Text] Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--The Foreign Section of the Federal Police reported yesterday that on 22 October, in Sao Paulo, they arrested Karl-Heinz Wichmann, German, aged 27 accused by his government of having sent over 9 tons of marihuana from Jamaica to West Germany. Wichmann is being held under preventive detention, decreed by Justice Minister Abi-Ackel, pending extradition to West Germany.



Karl-Heinz Wichmann

Karl-Heinz Rode, West German consul general in Sao Paulo, reported that in January of this year Wichmann shipped 9.2 tons of marihuana from Jamaica to the port of Hamburg. The grass went as cargo on the ship "Caribe Express," of the Hapag Lloyd shipping company. The cargo was seized by West German police when the ship began to unload in the free zone of Hamburg.

Wichmann was arrested in Sao Paulo on 22 October, at the door to the office of Attorney Nassig Bussaf. He is also suspected of dealing in cocaine. In the Brooklin district, at the home of his secretary, Rosa Maria da Silva, with whom he lives, police seized 115 grams of coca paste and a precision scale. In addition, the two passports found in his possession contain entry visas for Bolivia and establish that he traveled the route Brazil-United States-Guatemala.

According to the West German consul general, Thomas Roesler, a cohort of Wichmann, is under arrest in Hamburg. Roesler was to receive the 9.2 tons of marihuana. Police found a letter in his possession in which Wichmann had given detailed instructions as to how the marihuana was to be picked up from the ship, how it was to be sold at a profit and where to forward part of the shipment.

Karl-Heinz Wichmann, who worked in West Germany as a customs dispatcher, had not been seen in his country after the arrest of Thomas Roesler. According to the Brazilian police, however, during this period he had not suspended his international trafficking activities.

At his interrogation by the Federal Police, the German declared that he had traveled to Bolivia as a tourist, "to admire the scenery."

The Federal Police also booked for investigation a friend of Wichmann, West German Hermann Hartmut Rubach, aged 28, who confessed he was the true owner of the cocaine found in the Brooklin house.

6362

CSO: 5300/2048

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

REACTION TO TRAFFICKER'S ESCAPE--A DPF [Federal Police] source said yesterday that Gen Moacir Coelho's decision to promote an investigation of the DPF in Rio, following the escape of Trafficker Hosmany Ramos, "is holding up the appointment of a replacement for Chief Roberto Porto." The same source added that the director general of the DPF is anxious to appoint a "hard man," and had been forced to make a survey of candidates in various states because he is having difficulty finding the "ideal name." Yesterday the source said that Chief Robert Porto had asked to be allowed to resign "at his own request," but General Coelho turned him down; "he was very irritated, not only at the escape of the trafficker but at the breaches of discipline that were occurring in the Rio region." Meanwhile, the version supplied by the three prison guards of the escape of Hosmany Ramos was viewed with some scepticism. According to the guards, Hosmany had permission to stay in the corridor while they were watching television. He slammed the door, locking them in, and before they could open it he went down a long hall, opened the door to the street--where two sentry guards were posted--and took off in a taxi. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 17] 6362

GANG RIVALRY IN URUBU--For some time trafficker Ricardo Luis de Oliveira, aged 22, has been fighting a real "war" with other traffickers for control of drug sales in Morro do Urubu, in Cavalcante, driving hundreds of families from their shanties. Oliveira was arrested early yesterday morning in Nilopolis by a police team from the Third Operations Sector of the DRFA [Division of Automobile Thefts and Robberies]. Ricardo stated that he had gone to that city to buy weapons and ammunition and to hire a "gang of young men" to fight Nei Barbudo and Carlinhos do Radio, his enemies, who lead the rival gang. Ricardo, who lives on Rua Todos os Santos in Pilares, was booked for vagrancy in the DRFA, since Chief Juarez Lisboa did not find any weapons or drugs in his possession. The gangster denied the allegations of several Urubu residents that he is among those responsible for the violence that has forced them to seek refuge in a Catholic church every nightfall for several days. According to Ricardo, "the commotion is with the gang on the other side of the hill." He denied mistreating any of the hill residents. In the DRFA, in addition to admitting to two assaults, Ricardo related that the war on the hill is caused by traffickers Nei and Carlinhos do Radio, leaders of a ring that includes gangmen Foca, Miminha, Regildo, Antonio Carla-Preta and Demica. He said they are the ones who are terrorizing the hill, attempting to take over his marihuana and cocaine sales point on Rua Piquiri. The rival gang wants it because the action is better, with net receipts between 10,000 and 15,000 cruzeiros. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 12] 6362

COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED IN NAPLES--Day before yesterday in Naples [Italy], police specialists in drug combat arrested Nilda Nelci, aged 28, a native of Rio de Janeiro, and trafficker Vincenzo Trombino on charges of transporting cocaine manufactured in Bolivia for distribution to Italian addicts. According to the local authorities, the Brazilian was serving as a "courier." Seven other individuals were subsequently arrested on suspicion of belonging to a ring that organized traffic between South America and Italy. At the end of a series of arrests, the police had seized a total of 3.5 kilograms of pure cocaine, valued at about \$600,000, or approximately 67.2 million cruzeiros. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 17] 6362

'PROVIGIL' TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Sao Jose do Rio Preto, Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--Federal Police yesterday arrested three drug traffickers who operated in Sao Jose do Rio Preto and Catanduva, and seized 2,600 tablets of the drug Provigil, acquired in Paraguay. At the police precinct, the arrested--Carlos Robert Santana, Jose Ferreira Silva Filho and Adair Morgilli--confessed that they had been selling Provigil for several months. They said they paid 400 cruzeiros for each tin of 200 tablets in Paraguay, and subsequently sold each tablet for 200 to as much as 500 cruzeiros. According to the Federal Police precinct, Provigil is comparable to cocaine, procaine, and tetracaine. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 6] 6362

CSO: 5300/2048

CHILE

PERUVIAN COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN ARICA

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Nov 81 p C 5

[Article by Roberto Lira Osorio]

[Text] Arica--Members of this town's Customs Service Group O.S. 7 have arrested four Peruvian citizens, one of them a woman, and seized 2 kilos of cocaine.

The arrests were made in broad daylight in the Brazil Park after two of the suspects offered their goods and then went to the O'Higgins Street Terminal for Peruvian buses arriving in Baquedano where their accomplices were waiting.

With the capture of these people, the first Drug and Narcotics Control Section [SECODE] of the Customs Service Group O.S. 7 has completed its 10th case of cocaine trafficking seizing nearly 26 kilos of cocaine.

First Arrests

The first two traffickers were arrested on Friday at about 1300 hours. They were identified as Tomas Caljaro Vilcanqui, a 31-year-old married merchant, and his wife Antonia Chambilla Colque, 27, also a merchant, both residents of Tacna.

According to information obtained by this newspaper, the SECODE staff had previous information about cocaine trafficking being carried out by Peruvian nationals and this is why, on Friday morning, they were watching the terminal waiting for the suspects.

After arriving in Arica, Caljaro Vilcanqui and his wife Chambilla Colque walked around the streets looking for buyers.

Wherever they went, they were kept under police surveillance.

In the Brazil Park, they made contact with a man whom they assumed to be a buyer and offered him their goods without realizing that they were surrounded by agents of the O.S. 7 group.

When they thought that the deal was close, they started to leave but were arrested by the police.

Tomas Caljaro tried to resist but was immediately subdued and taken to the police station.

Accomplices

Later, special agents of the O.S. 7 went to the Peruvian bus terminal where accomplices of the couple were waiting. These accomplices were two brothers, Fabian Mamani Manchaca, 24, single, and Gumerindo Mamani Manchaco, 26, a merchant, both residents of Tacna.

8796

CSO: 5300/2059

CHILE

HISTORY OF ARRESTS, DRUG SEIZURES IN ARICA DETAILED

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Oct 81 p C 11

[Article by Roberto Lira Osorio]

[Text] To infiltrate the underworld of the cocaine traffic is generally dangerous, not only for those who engage in that traffic, but also for those who have the responsibility of preventing it. The amount of money involved, as well as the interests which go beyond a country's borders, has caused many deaths. Nevertheless, in spite of open or concealed threats, the campaign against the manufacture, possession and sale of this alkaloid drug is achieving gradual success. Brigade OS-7 has arrested 39 traffickers and seized more than 800 kgs of this drug in Arica in the last 5 years, but the organizers and financiers of the trade continue to operate with impunity in the shadows.

According to OS-7 reports, powerful businessmen and important citizens of Arica, who are devoted workers in social and even public development, are the real "brains" and instigators of this activity.

This is what the most responsible local chiefs of this brigade of carabineros are saying. They have ample files with all the records of these citizens, whom they are used to seeing driving modern automobiles or passing the time in expensive recreation places.

In spite of the secrecy with which such information is managed, some names are known to a large section of the population.

The names of "Yayo Fritis" and "Chino Choy" circulate on another, almost legendary level. Both of them won judgments against the U.S. Government for kidnaping, forcing payment to them of an impressive indemnization of several thousand dollars. Today, according to rumor--nobody can confirm it with any certainty--the first-mentioned is living somewhere in Colombia.

A few years ago, when they dominated the coca traffic, there were 30 other minor gang leaders involved directly or indirectly in the lucrative business with them.

Previous Activities

Today the OS-7 has on record in Arica 1,758 narcotics traffickers, 95 addicts, 248 "mules" (persons who transport the drug), 36 financiers, 666 suppliers, 109 chemists

and 582 other "participants" (persons linked to the traffic in various ways). There have also been 22 deaths of persons belonging to this milieu. In spite of the fact that this activity gets most of its income from overseas sales, Chile is also an important market, according to OS-7 officials.

They asserted that Arica is the source of supply for many prominent figures in the film, radio, theater and television world, as well as for members of the press.

8735
CSO: 5300/2053

CHILE

SANTIAGO DRUG MARKET CONFISCATION DETAILS GIVEN

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Oct 81 p C-11

[Text] The police have emphasized that actually Arica is no more than a corridor used by the international gangs. "No 'pichicata' (one of the many names given to cocaine) is made here now--not on the industrial level. If anyone is doing it, it is for his own use, but not for sale. They know it is very dangerous.

"The biggest laboratories are now in Puno, Juli, Junin, Pachipacura and Puerto Maldonado in Peru and in other areas along the shores of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia. The cocaine base, washed, unrefined and very similar to the purified product, is brought down through Tacna and into Arica under cover. From there it goes to the big international markets."

OS-7 agents indicated that there are entire Peruvian families working in this business. "They hire their 'mules' and send the shipments. Those in charge of transporting it come down from the altiplano only on Mondays--not on any other day of the week. It appears to be a kind of superstition."

Commenting on the recent discovery of cocaine base on the yacht Erin, registered under the U.S. flag, which was anchored in the bay, they explained that this was not by any means the biggest shipment seized. According to statistics, Arica has the highest index of confiscation:

1977: 4 traffickers arrested; 16,640 kgs seized. 1978: 6 traffickers arrested; 13,050 kgs seized. 1979: 6 traffickers arrested; 23,050 kgs seized; 1980: 2 traffickers arrested; 4,500 kgs seized. 1981: 21 traffickers arrested; 24,129 kgs seized (in only 10 months).

Not included in these statistics is the confiscation of 45.9 kgs at Arturo Merino Benitez airport in Santiago this year, thanks to an investigation begun in Arica. Arrested on that occasion was an important gang trafficking with New York. The drug was passed from Peru by a Pull Bus Norte driver in handmade earthenware pottery from CEMA-Chile.

The "Erin"

Referring to the yacht "Erin," OS-7 officials commented that this was one of the traffickers' worst-planned operations. First, they said, the boat was slow, and

rapid deployment vehicles are needed to transport the drugs; second, it remained too long in port (40 days); and, finally, the arrangements for shipment were not the most original.

Agents discovered that part of the cocaine (10 kgs) was delivered in the Nautical Sports Club to crew members James Edwards Cernack and Kim Jensen by a Peruvian contact who had previously served time in Arica. On being interrogated, he told the agents all they wanted to know, as well as giving further information which led to the breakup of an important network that began its first operations in this part of the continent.

8735
CSO: 5300/2053

CHILE

BRIEFS

POLICE CONFERENCE ON DRUGS, JUVENILES--Deliberations of the Second Congress of Uniformed Police, held in the Diego Portales building, concluded with speeches on drugs by Peru and Paraguay and on juveniles by Brazil and Uruguay. The Peruvian representatives gave a scholarly presentation on the various methods used to manufacture and transport cocaine hydrochloride by various clandestine organizations which have been discovered in Peru. The presentation was supported by photographs. The uniformed police of Brazil discussed the existing legislation on juveniles. In its most novel articles, Brazilian law gives juvenile judges the authority to rule "at their own discretion" concerning aid to and protection of the child in an illegal situation. Today's program included a greeting from President Augusto Pinochet at 1000 hours in the Palacio de la Moneda, and closure of the program at 1900 hours at the Diego Portales building with a concluding statement. [Text]
[Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 23 Oct 81 p 43] 8735

CSO: 5300/2053

COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS KILLED IN VENDETTA, CIENAGA MILITARIZED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 29 Oct 81 p 27-A

[Article by Rafael Sarmiento: "Seven Killed in Traffickers' Vendetta"]

[Text] Barranquilla, 25 October--In what apparently was a conflict between rival gangs engaged in drug trafficking and land piracy, seven civilians and a police officer were killed, while a second police officer and three innocent persons received gunshot wounds, in Cienaga (Magdalena) and Camarones (Guajira).

According to the police, in the neighboring Magdalena town of Cienaga, 40 minutes from Barranquilla, five civilians, including the joint manager (a woman) of a cafe, and a police officer, were shot dead late this afternoon by the occupants of a camper that was parked for a few minutes opposite the site of the massacre and then disappeared to an unknown destination.

According to some eye witnesses, there were six or seven persons in the camper.

The victims are: Jose Rafael Osorio, Gustavo Sanchez, Rodrigo Aristizabal and Estela N., and 34-year-old police officer Jose Fontalvo Cantillo who tried to intervene in the affair in order to prevent the occupants of the Toyota from accomplishing their objective.

Cienaga Militarized

After the bloody incidents that occurred this afternoon in the town of Cienaga, the authorities decided to blockade the town in order to prevent the murderers in the red Toyota from escaping. Police sources announced that the town was militarized and that the assassins were being sought throughout the town.

The same sources said that "it is a question of a cruel war between traffickers. They are gangs that continue to kill each other, but who lamentably annihilate innocent people like officer Fontalvo Cantillo who was on duty and the young lady of the cafe where the shooting took place."

According to another source, in Cienaga there has been an escalation of criminal deeds by persons engaged in drug trafficking. There have been frequent conflicts between rival gangs, and now that "the business" has turned out badly, because

there is little exportation of marihuana and money is becoming scarce, the conflicts are becoming extremely alarming.

Two Dead in Camarones

The Riohacha police confirmed by telephone that two persons engaged in land piracy were killed in the Guajiran town of Camarones, after shooting at a police patrol and wounding police officer Evelio Carreno.

The two outlaws killed were Manuel Elias Toro Quintana and Edilberto Molina Correa.

The police said that the dead persons "were accused of various attacks on buses and private cars in operations that they were carrying out with other pals on the main Caribbean highway."

The two individuals were killed when they attacked a patrol that was making routine rounds.

8255

CSO: 5300/2067

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE LABORATORY IN TOLIMA--A modern laboratory to process cocaine was found by members of the Tolima Police Department in building No 4-46 Seventh Street, in the town of Chaparral. During the police operation Gilberto Oliveros Gonzalez and Jose Neftali Zapata were arrested and placed at the disposition of the circuit penal judge of the above-mentioned town. The following was confiscated from the laboratory: a package of benzoate of sodium, an arroba [about 25 pounds] of coca leaves, raw material for the manufacture of alkaloid, three scales, acids, acetone, 60 cocaine capsules, a 38 revolver and other articles used in the illicit activity. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 29 Oct 81 p 27-A] 8255

DRUGS, OTHER CONTRABAND SEIZED--In a successful operation carried out on the Atlantic coast in the last few hours, National Customs confiscated 14 tons of marihuana, several kilos of cocaine, and merchandise valued at more than 10 million pesos, when several vessels that were used for the transportation of contraband merchandise were stopped. The biggest confiscations occurred in "La Gaira" near Santa Marta and Riohacha, where an 800-ton vessel that was transporting about 8 tons of marihuana, presumably heading for the United States, was seized. Another blow was dealt the drug traffickers by the Riohacha customs authorities when they discovered a cargo of 6 tons of marihuana that was being transported in a truck that was also stopped. In the same city 414 bundles of foreign cigarettes that were smuggled into the country were seized. They were being transported in various trucks for distribution. In Barranquilla a motor ship with merchandise priced at half a million pesos was stopped. Five pounds of pure cocaine were also confiscated in this same city. In Cartagena and Santa Marta merchandise, compounds in particular, valued at about 2 million pesos, was seized. Also seized was a cargo ship that was attempting to take a cargo of contraband merchandise worth millions into the country through the Gulf of Uraba. This vessel was seized by the "Nito Restrepo" Coast Guard that operates in that area of the Caribbean. The vessel and its crew were brought to Cartagena, where they will await judicial disposition of the case. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 29 Oct 81 p 2] 8255

CSO: 5300/2067

ECUADOR

ARRESTED COCAINE TRAFFICKERS IMPLICATE PERUVIANS, COLOMBIAN

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Nov 81 p 12

[Text] Three other "intermediaries" in drug trafficking were arrested by agents of Interpol in Pichincha. Those held were surprised with about 1 million sucres and 3,000 grams of cocaine paste.

On 29 October, Julio Leonardo Rosales Calva, 21 years old, Segundo Lorenzo Castillo Castillo and Luis Abad Cumbicos, 30 years old, all from Loja, were arrested in this province.

One thousand nine hundred and forty grams of cocaine paste, separated into four packets, were found in the hands of the Lujanos, hidden in compartments of a 1981 yellow Toyota Stout 2000 station wagon, property of Julio Rosales Calva. In addition, 640,154 sucres were found in another "hiding place."

On being questioned, they advised that they were contracted by Peruvian drug traffickers, one of whom known as "El Chano," to serve as intermediaries in these illegal activities with the Colombian drug trafficker known as "El Chucho," foreigners who operate secretly from their countries.

Those arrested tried to bribe the agents with 300,000 sucres in an attempt to obtain their freedom.

The prisoners, along with the respective report and the evidence were freed and were placed under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Allotments of the Judicial Office of Pichincha.

The Loja native, Francisco Gregorio Malla Chamba, 20 years old, was arrested by agents of Interpol in Pichincha, while he was carrying 630,000 sucres hidden in a secret compartment of a red 1981 Scottsdale station wagon, which had compartments constructed specifically for the illegal drug trade. The brothers Hernan and Oswaldo Camproverde of Loja Province are being sought in this case.

Those arrested with the evidence were placed under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Allotments of the Judicial Office of Pichincha.



Drug traffickers captured with cocaine paste and
thousands of sucres destined for illicit drug
trafficking

9678
CSO: 5300/2064

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS, CAR THIEVES ARRESTED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 14 Nov 81 p 34-A

[Article by Alfredo Jimenez and Luis Segura]

[Text] One of the most active rings of car thieves and drug traffickers, from which the police recovered 18 late-model vehicles, 150 [as published] toxic pills and cocaine worth 400,000 pesos, was captured by agents of the Investigations Division.

The ring consists of six Mexicans and one American who for several years engaged in the theft of automobiles, falsification of documents and drug trafficking.

Fernando Ramon Correa Espindola, Jose Castiglioni Rojas, Jose Luis Fernandez Rubio, Manuel Sanchez Garcia, Carlos Avila Avila, Juan de la Vega Cruz and Wayne Adams were members of this ring which operated in the United States and the Federal District.

The seven prisoners had engaged in operations with stolen cars worth a little over 15 million pesos and generated additional income from the sale of drugs.

In the home of one of the prisoners, in the Avante district, the police found equipment for the packaging and labeling of prohibited machines.

As for cocaine, American Wayne Adams explained that he bought the drug from a Peruvian whom he had met in Denver, Colorado. On that occasion, he said, "We reached an agreement on the delivery of the merchandise."

The drug arrived in Peru, and Adams tried to send it into the United States; however, he finally decided to sell it in Mexico to Correa Espindola.

During questioning, Correa Espindola admitted he had bought the 18 vehicles from a man named Hugo Ivan Espinosa de los Monteros y Dominguez for 50,000 pesos apiece.

Later, in complicity with other members of the ring, he printed phony bills of sale and Federal Automobile Registry cards and sold them to Jose Smeke for 5,000 pesos apiece.

Smeke died 2 months ago; it was he who provided buyers in sales of stolen vehicles.

Nine of the vehicles were sold to Castiglioni Rojas and the rest to various buyers with false documentation. For his part, Avila Avila was responsible for transporting the vehicles once the deal had been completed.

Col Francisco Sahagun Baca, chief of the DIPD [Federal District Police Intelligence Department] said investigations were conducted into car thefts after a series of reports by owners.

The police chief added that during this investigation the complicity of Fernandez Rubio, residing at Calle 61 No 8, in the Avante district was uncovered. In that house, the police discovered machinery, containers and labels to prepare bottles of amphetamines and toxic pills, 150.000 of which were found in containers and almost ready for distribution.

The stolen cars, all LeBaron, Dodge Dart, LTD and Mustang models, were sold to financial adviser Manuel Sanchez Garcia, who is in prison with his accomplices.

The automobiles, pills, drug and prisoners will be turned over to the proper authorities.

8143

CSO: 5300/2075

PERU

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--The Tingo Maria civilian guard arrested Arturo Iparraguirre Trujillo who was found transporting 50 kg of cocaine base paste in his pickup to Uchiza from where it was to be smuggled out for sale abroad. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 29 Oct 81 p 35 PY]

CSO: 5300/2079

EGYPT

BRIEFS

Four Tons of Hashish--Cairo, 27 Oct (AFP)--Egyptian border guards have seized four tons of hashish worth an estimated 10 million Egyptian pounds (12 million dollars) as smugglers were trying to land it on the Mediterranean coast, it was reported here today. But unlike previous landings the traffickers chose the north eastern coast near the border with Libya, where the desert terrain and high cliffs hid their vessels, the papers said. At Cairo Airport customs officers stopped a Syrian national said to have about 15 kilos [33 pounds] of drugs worth some 400,000 pounds hidden in a suitcase, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH reported. [Text] [NC271003 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 27 Oct 81]

CSO: 5300/5006

IRAN

BRIEFS

KHORASAN OPIUM HAUL--Personnel of Mashhad's district five police station have discovered 525 grams of opium following a search of a house in the Azad Shahr District. They have arrested a couple for possession of the drug. In an armed clash between antidrug squad personnel and smugglers in (Shallough) village near Sarakhas, 100 kg of opium and a large quantity of illegal arms were discovered yesterday. [GF291746 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 29 Nov 81 GF]

KHORASAN DRUG ARRESTS--Revolution guards in Torbat Jam have arrested an individual and confiscated 10 kg of opium. In Mashhad, revolution guards have arrested an individual for possession of 70 grams of heroin. In the same city police have arrested six traffickers who had a total of 61.95 grams of opium in their possession. [GF301640 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 30 Nov 81 GF]

DRUG SEIZURES--According to a central news unit report, the Public Relations Department of the anti-drug court announced: The officials of the central headquarters of the anti-drug squad and the officials of the Islamic revolution committees and the police have discovered 41 kg and 92 g of opium, 4.445 kg of heroin, 4.196 kg of hashish, 3.448 kg of opium residue and 107 g of burnt opium in Tehran from 23 October to 21 November. [Text] [LD260806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 25 Nov 81]

OPIUM SEIZURES--During an armed clash between brother guards and the merchants of death in the (Kalaksor) pass in Jiroft, 172 kg of opium was captured from the smugglers. One of the smugglers was injured and arrested along with two others. Also, 3,800 grams of (?Afghan) opium was discovered and confiscated from a smuggler by officers of the Jushan gendarmerie post. [Text] [LD022310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 81]

TORBAT OPIUM DISCOVERY--Personnel of the Torbat Jam gendarmerie have discovered 15 grams of opium and 50 grams of heroin in a house and arrested the owner. [GF021921 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 2 Dec 81]

DRUG HAULS--Tehran, 23 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--(?During the period of Nov 16-21, the gendarmerie officers have seized some 505 kgs of opium, throughout the country, according to the gendarmerie force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the report 193 people have been arrested in the same period for (?drug) smuggling. [Text] [LD040400 Tehran PARS in English 1702 GMT 23 Nov 81 LD]

CONTRABAND CARPETS, OPIUM SEIZURE--Tehran, 25 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Over the last two days, the officers of the anti-narcotics HQ discovered 400 valuable carpets and 358 kilos of Afghan's opium [word indistinct] of international smugglers in Tehran and a village in the suburbs of Tehran and arrested 17 smugglers in connection with this felony. Colonel Mansur Bakhtegan, the head of the anti-narcotics section of the police department said to PARS that the officers have been working on this case for two months and investigations led to a breakthrough in this case. About the value of these rugs, the colonel said that except for one carpet, which was very old and thus exorbitantly expensive, the rest, on the whole were valued at more than one billion rials (approximately 12.5 million dollars). He added that the smugglers aimed at taking these out of the country to Southeast Asian countries via Bandar Lengeh in the south of Iran. The head of the police, Colonel Ibrahim Hejazi, viewed the contraband carpets and opium in the anti-narcotics office of the police headquarters and highly praised the cooperation of the various officers who were involved in this breakthrough. [Text] [LD270420 Tehran PARS in English 1115 GMT 26 Nov 81 LD]

CSO: 5300/5327

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

RUSSIAN EMIGRE SENTENCED--The district court in Tel Aviv the day before yesterday passed a seven-and-a-half year prison sentence for conviction of drug trafficking on a Jew who recently emigrated from the Soviet Union. The court's decision said that the accused was the ringleader of a drug trafficking network whose membership consisted of recent emigres. A very large amount of drugs was discovered in their possession. [Text] [Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 29 Oct 81 p 4]

GAZA ANTI-NARCOTICS CAMPAIGN--The Gaza police have undertaken an intensive campaign against individuals who take drugs and who traffic in them. They were able to detain an 18 year old man from Khan Yunis for possession of 350 grams of hashish and four individuals for taking hashish. They also detained three individuals in Rafah who had in their possession 150 grams of hashish. In al-Burayj camp the police arrested three individuals for taking hashish. They were all put in jail to await their trials. [Text] [Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 28 Oct 81 p 4]

CSO: 5300/4704

IVORY COAST

INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN ABIDJAN

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 12 Nov 81 p 6

[Article by Diaby Salif]

[Text] The war conducted by the state secretariate services for internal security against drug traffickers has been marked by the arrest of Daouda Hamed Maiga, a Malian citizen, the 36-year-old man who headed the Ghana-Ivory Coast-France network. Obviously, he is an important personage in the drug traffic and he has been denounced by many of his accomplices arrested in Abidjan, Paris and Bordeaux.

For 4 years, this clever individual, who resided in Kumasi in Ghana, succeeded in avoiding the traps set by police and customs agents when shipping large quantities of drugs to Europe.

Hamed Maiga fell into the hands of police on 30 October together with his wife Mama Alassane and his driver Kudufia Mawuko Isaac. They had arrived from Ghana the day before in a Simca Break belonging to Hamed.

The investigation conducted by the police directorate for narcotics and drugs showed that the trafficker often used ambulances in order to elude police surveillance. He could thus cross the Ghana-Ivory Coast border with marihuana bags without awakening police suspicions.

For his compatriots residing in Treichville, Hamed Maiga was only a respectable businessman dealing in cloth, radios and kitchen utensils. In the beginning, when he would arrive in Abidjan, he would reside in Treichville at his compatriot's Abdoulaye Maiga's house. But relations between the two men deteriorated when Abdoulaye learned that Hamed conducted illegal traffic between Ghana and Ivory Coast.

Abdoulaye recalls: "Hamed had arrived from Ghana 3 months ago. He had parked an ambulance in front of my house in Treichville, 24th Avenue, 46th Street. According to him, it was an ambulance belonging to the Aboisso hospital. The vehicle was full of bags, which seemed strange. "Having noticed this, I asked Hamed never to set foot in my house again. However, he did come back to see me accompanied by a European. It was at the end of August. He was never able to convince me to participate in his activities...."

Hamed Maiga has refused to reveal to police the identity of the European man mentioned by Abdoulaye. It is believed that he may be a drug trafficker operating out of France.

It should be noted that traffickers have been arrested by French police in Paris and Bordeaux. Last October about 200 kgs of marihuana were seized, which had been shipped from Abidjan through the network of Daouda Hamed Maiga.

International drug trafficker Hamed Maiga, his wife and his driver will be tried in Abidjan for having violated drug legislation.

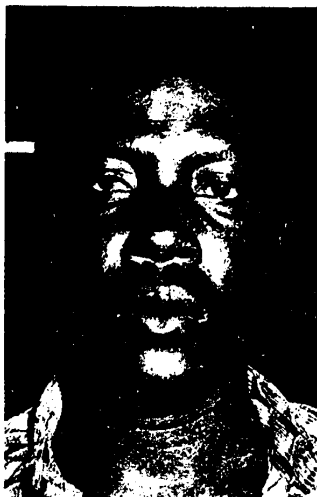


Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3

1. Daouda Hamed Maiga, born in 1945 in Bohondo, Bourem area in Mali, father of 7 children: an important personage in the drug traffic between Africa and Europe.
2. Mama Alassane Maiga, 22 (wife of Hamed Maiga), resident of Kumasi, Ghana.
3. Kudufia Mawuko Isaac, born in 1946 in Suhum, Ghana, driver of Daouda Hamed Maiga.

CSO: 5300/5608

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--A 21-year old Mauritian student was arrested yesterday at about 1900 hours shortly after his Air Mauritius planed landed on a flight from India for possession of 11 3/4 kilos of raw opium. The opium was found concealed in one of his suitcases which had a false bottom. Police are investigating the case and the suspect is held at the main prison. [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 5300/5613

SWEDEN

ARMENIAN TERRORIST GROUP TIED TO SEIZED HEROIN

Police Catch Heroin Gang

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Oct 81 p 6

[Articles by Claes von Hofsten: "Leaks Led to Heroin Gang"]

[Text] It was because of leaks, or "squealing," as it is called in criminal circles, among other things, that the police were able to catch the big heroin gang in Stockholm over the weekend. On Tuesday, the Sollentuna district court called for the arrest of the shoemaker Kework Vartanian, who was suspected of being the gang's leader.

Kework Vartanian claims that he is innocent, but that does not worry the investigative team. The team believes that it obtained enough material to obtain a conviction during the period when it was keeping the gang under observation. Part of that material consists of inside information from the drug organization Kework Vartanian is suspected of having led for several years.

According to Public Prosecutor Jerry Martinger, who is in charge of the preliminary investigation, this man does not look like the rapacious drug dealers the police usually find at the top of these criminal gangs. Kework Vartanian worked as a shoemaker and lived an apparently simple life devoid of luxury.

"The work of a shoemaker served as a perfect disguise," Jerry Martinger says.

Following the Trail of the Money

During the raid over the weekend, about half a million kroner in cash were found in the gang's possession in addition to 5 kilograms of heroin. The investigative team believes that that amount is relatively small when one thinks of the presumed dimensions of the gang's drug operations.

Against that background, the team members have begun to suspect that the money was being invested in the Armenian liberation struggle instead of a life of luxury. Most of the 24 people arrested in the raid are of Armenian origin.

"The investigation will continue to follow the trail of the money." Jerry Martinger does not want to say any more than that about the financial aspects of the gang's activities. The county narcotics team received its first tips to the effect that Kework Vartanian was involved in drug dealings a few years ago. Their suspicions were strengthened by additional tips which came in later.

Some of those tips came spontaneously from members of the drug gang or from people who were close to it. The police confirm that they received so-called inside tips but they do not want to comment on this in any detail out of consideration for the safety of the individuals providing the information.

However, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has learned that, according to those tips, Kework Vartanian himself has said that he dealt in narcotics and that he brought in very large amounts of money in that way. It is even said that he had over 1 million kronor in his possession on occasion.

Although Kework Vartanian tried not to handle narcotics himself, there are witnesses who state that he actually sometimes sold drugs himself. None of the narcotics which were found over the weekend were directly connected with him, however.

Loaded Submachine Guns

When he was arrested in Sollentuna, the police took great precautions. They were armed with loaded submachine guns, among other things, but they never used them. Just as the police were ready to move in on him, he dashed out of his apartment with a comrade, jumped into an automobile and drove off abruptly.

The car had only traveled a short distance when it had to stop because the police had blocked the road with a number of automobiles. The police were afraid he would be armed, but he was not. The arrest was undramatic. In all, two pistols were confiscated from members of the gang.

Flowers from the Chief

On Tuesday, National Police Chief Holger Romander sent a telegram and flowers to the county narcotics team congratulating them on the result of their efforts.

At present, Armenia is an area which is divided up between Turkey and the Soviet Union. That area is half as large as Sweden. Armenia last existed as an independent state more than 600 years ago.

Many groups are fighting to free Armenia again. The methods used in that struggle have often included bombings and other terrorist actions.

Four militant organizations are known. During the last 5 years, those four organizations have taken the responsibility for more than 130 murders and bombings in a number of West European countries and the Middle East.

Turkish interests have been those organizations' particular target. Most recently one of those organizations, the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, occupied the Turkish Consulate General in Paris a month ago. A consulate guard was killed in that action.

Some of the pictures which are published in SVENSKA DAGBLADET today were taken by the Filmslussen motion picture company, which has been following the Huddinge police's narcotics investigation for several months.

Filmslussen consists of 7 young moviemakers, including the journalist Staffan Hildebrand. In two months, TV 1 Fakta will show a documentary film on the work of the narcotics police.

Extensive Overtime Work

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Oct 81 p 6

[Article by Hakan Bergstrom: "Narcotics Investigation Which Runs into Overtime"]

[Text] "On Saturday and Sunday I did 33 hours of overtime, and I was still one of the ones who worked the least." Police Inspector Kjell Martensson, the chief of the county narcotics team in Huddinge, was summarizing the efforts of the past weekend, when 5 kilograms of heroin were confiscated and 25 people were arrested in the Stockholm area.

The big narcotics case was handled by the county narcotics team in Huddinge. The team consists of 20 men, all of whom do at least 350 hours of overtime work every year. That is the maximum amount of overtime work for which an individual can be paid.

The prosecuting attorney who is working on the case which is now of current interest--Jerry Martinger--has brought a bed in and set it up in his office, by the way. He has been living there for the last few days.

The priorities setup of the Huddinge county narcotics team is rock-hard.

"We hear from the police districts out in the county several times a month asking for help with big drug cases. We wish we could take care of all of them, but it is just impossible," Kjell Martensson says.

When Things Get Hot

Instead, they pay attention to those cases in which the tips are all moving in the same direction and those circumstances where things seem to be getting extremely hot. Perhaps a couple of policemen in the group initiate observation of the suspect, and in that way the case gradually grows.

When the county narcotics team moved in over the weekend, 16 of the team's detectives were involved. An additional 9 men had been borrowed from the Solna, Sollentuna and Taby police districts.

Investigations take a long time. In the most recent case, the investigation was started in early summer. Nevertheless, it was a quick-moving case.

"Sometimes we get onto a false scent, but there are so many narcotics in circulation that it is rather surprising if we do not find anything when we get started on a case," Kjell Martensson says.

Formerly, the team did not have any equipment of its own. It was obliged to borrow cameras and binoculars from the police district. But now the situation is improving.

"At present, the question as to whether we should be moved into Stockholm is also being discussed. On the condition that we would get to work in the same way as we are doing now, that could be advantageous," Kjell Martensson believes.

But that is a condition which is important for the county narcotics team. The team has a great amount of freedom in doing its work in Huddinge.

"I am afraid we would be subjected to a cumbersome burden of bureaucracy in Stockholm," Martensson adds.

Inspiration

The average narcotics investigator in Huddinge is in the 25 to 30-year-old range, a few are around 40 and only one is over 50.

"It is a hard job, but the people who work here have an unprecedented amount of inspiration, and consequently there are not many who leave," says Kjell Martensson.

Since the county narcotics team was located in Huddinge 3 years ago, the nucleus of the team, consisting of about 15 policemen, has been with the team all the time.

Minister of Justice Comments

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Oct 81 p 6

[Article by Sune Olofson: "Minister of Justice, in the Fight against Dope--He Promises Increased Resources"]

[Text] One of the chief missions of the Swedish police is the fight against narcotics. For that reason, the Narcotics Police are going to get increased resources. That is what Minister of Justice Carl-Axel Petri has told SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

"Narcotics constitute a breeding ground for serious crime and they are destroying our young people," the minister says. "We have tried again and again to change the priorities assigned to our financial resources, so that narcotics can be combated.

"The budget is being worked on right now, but I think I already can promise better technical equipment and perhaps more employees," he said.

The administration of the National Police has asked for 15 new Narcotics Police positions. They probably would be taken from other places in the police organization.

"I believe that international investigative activities have to be improved," Minister Petri says. "We already have a man in Thailand who is doing a very fine job of charting the route followed by narcotics on their way to Sweden. And we also have a man in The Hague and one in Copenhagen. Now we are investigating the possibility of placing policemen in North Africa and possibly in South America. We are doing all that in an effort to get to the big drug dealers."

At present, there are 352 policemen who are working exclusively in the struggle against drugs. Nevertheless, drug abuse and drug addiction are increasing.

"Three hundred fifth-two policemen constitute a pretty good resource by comparison with the requirements of other departments," says Tommy Lindstrom, the head of the National Criminal Police, who, among other things, is in charge of the operational portion of the struggle against narcotics. "For example, only 120 men are engaged in fighting the widespread criminal activity of an economic nature," he says. "But the Narcotics Police's resources are clearly insufficient in proportion to what is needed and the demands of the public," Lindstrom says. "During the past year, the National Police's narcotics work has tripled. The field is enormous. Narcotics are spreading out over the entire country. "Amphetamines produce more dangerous addicts. Drug abusers are becoming more violent and want to go out into the streets. I am also concerned about the so-called jet-set drug, cocaine, which is thought to produce creativity and broad-mindedness, but which quickly brings those who use it under addiction."

Minister of Justice Carl-Axel Petri praised the efforts of the Huddinge police in the following terms:

"Those fellows have done a fantastically fine piece of work. They apparently are motivated by a commitment which compels them to get concrete results. I am proud of their efforts."

Customs Service Strengthened

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Oct 81 p 6

[Article by Elisabeth Crona: "Strengthen the Customs Service--We Have to Be Able to Afford It"]

[Text] "We should strengthen the customs service, increase the number of checks made at certain airports, increase the border guard at Helsingborg and get more dogs for detecting drugs."

The foregoing are measures in the fight against narcotics which Ake Pettersson, state secretary in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, particularly wants to see included in the coming budget. "These are the most urgent steps which need to be taken, and they are steps we have to be able to afford, even during a period of crisis," he told SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

Like many others, Ake Pettersson sat and watched the direct telecast of the next-to-largest confiscation of dope in the Nordic countries.

"I was happy on that occasion--enormously happy!" he said. "It resulted from the fact that the police are using an entirely different system in their fight against dope, that narcotics divisions have been organized and that the public is providing tips more frequently."

"Why was it 2 years after the first tip that the raid took place?" he was asked.

"The adversaries we have to deal with are well organized internationally," he replied. "They have an extensive arsenal of weapons, including legal advisers. But it obviously was also a question of resources."

Ake Pettersson does not think increased police resources are the only key to the solving of the problem. He mentions a number of different organizations which are taking part in the fight against drugs, including the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Trade, because:

The punishment for serious drug crimes was increased in the beginning of July. Now sentences for drug crimes are also to be in accordance with the degree of ruthlessness involved. Not merely grams and kilograms are to be taken into consideration. Anyone who sells narcotics in a schoolyard or a pimp who makes a prostitute a drug addict now will receive a more severe sentence.

The police are to continue their so-called annoying activities directed against small-scale misusers of drugs to prevent them from becoming addicted.

The Copenhagen Problem

It is being observed more and more that drugs are an international problem. Last week Karin Soder discussed the problem of dope with Kurt Waldheim, the secretary general of the UN. In January, the Nordic ministers are to meet to discuss the Copenhagen problem, among other things. Copenhagen has a steady supply of narcotics.

The proposal for the care of adult addicts is being discussed in the Riksdag committee just now.

A report is being prepared in the government offices at present which aims at setting up stricter regulations concerning passes and increasing the difficulty of smuggling dope into prisons.

Students Will Look For Facts

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs is getting the second part of its drug campaign started now. Students 7 years of age and older are to visit offices engaged in social work, hospitals and the police headquarters in their own neighborhoods to chart the drug situation in order to increase consciousness and strengthen public attitudes against drugs. "Our brochure containing facts on hashish caused a turn-around in its abuse," Ake Pettersson claims. "In the Defense Research Institute's compulsory military service examination in the spring, we observed a decline in the use of hashish for the first time.

"But now, in the fall, there are signs that it is increasing again," he says. "We will respond to that first with medical arguments--specifically, that hashish is a poison which can cause young people to remain socially immature--and then with cultural attitudes--to provide a positive approach to the idea of being free from drugs.

"If we are not successful on attitudes, our police work will not be successful," he says.

"Movies which Glorify"

Ake Petterssen has it in for movie distributors who provide movies which glorify hashish. Three such films are being shown in Stockholm at present.

"I hope a stricter application of the censorship rules can change that practice," he says.

"Crime on an international scale and the fact that narcotics come from other countries make it necessary for us to have a tightly regulated immigration program," he went on to say. "That program is criticized by many people, but we must retain it."

9266

CSO: 5300/2071

UNITED KINGDOM

COURT DECISIONS IN CANNABIS SMUGGLING CASE

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

AN American yachtsman acquitted last week of involvement in the biggest cannabis smuggling operation in Britain, was yesterday ordered to pay £35,000 towards his defence costs.

But this could be reduced to £10,000 if Customs and Excise hand over to the Legal Aid Fund the £25,000 they seized from a safe deposit box used by MORGAN STEWART PRENTISS, 41.

Mr. PETRE CROWDER, QC, objecting to the order for Prentiss, said his defence costs would be about £34,000, but "the public purse has got £90,000," the money in the safe deposit box plus Prentiss's £65,000 yacht which was seized and sold by Customs.

Judge PETER MASON said he was making the order because Prentiss fell "fairly and squarely" into the category of a person, who by his conduct, had brought suspicion on himself and misled the prosecution into thinking the case against him was stronger than it was.

He ordered Prentiss to pay the full taxed cost of his defence, or £35,000, whichever

was the lower. "I don't feel I have the power to order Customs to hand over to the Legal Aid Fund the £25,000, but I express the hope that they will, so that sum may be used by the fund in part satisfaction of this order."

'Frank witness'

The judge also ordered that another man acquitted in the same case, HEDLEY MORGAN, 34, of Oaklands Avenue, Potters Bar, should make no contribution towards his defence costs because he had been "a very frank witness."

Mr Prentiss and Mr Morgan were acquitted by the same Old Bailey jury which found HOWAR MARKS, 36, an Oxford graduate and self-styled British Intelligence agent, not guilty of smuggling 15 tons of Colombian cannabis, valued at more than £20 million, on to a remote Scottish island.

Five other men who were found guilty on Monday in the same case were sentenced to prison terms of up to six years. Marks, who was jailed on two passport charges, faces a further trial next year relating to alleged drugs offences in 1973.

CSO: 5320/13

END